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ABSTRACT

This Special Labor Force Report on the employment of school age youth in October 1972 shows little change in the number of students holding jobs, but a large increase among young people out of school. Separate consideration is given youth of Spanish origin, college students, and school reentrants. (Included with the report are supplementary information tables together with definitions and explanations of report terminology.) (Author/KP)

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Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1972

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Special Labor Force Report 158

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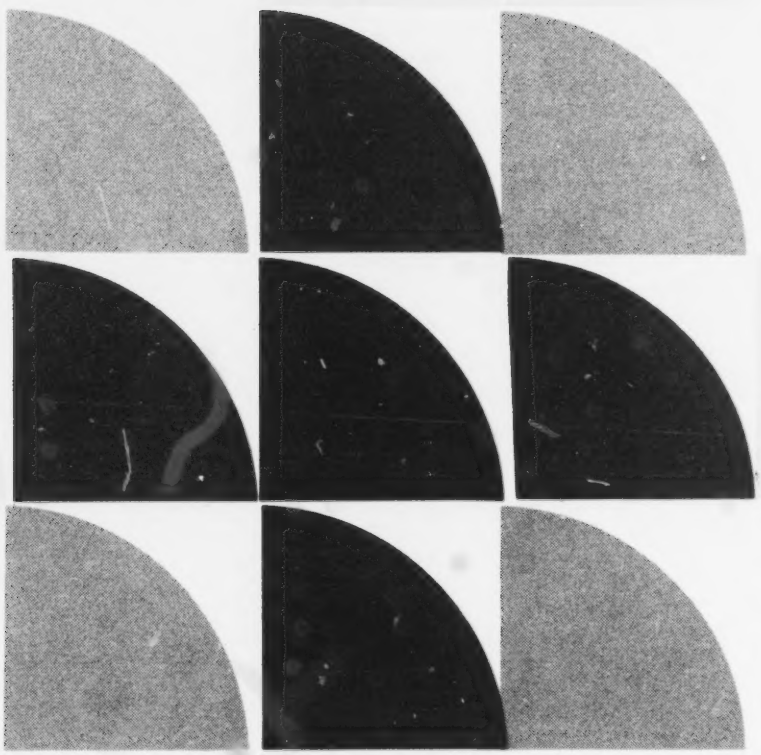

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Young workers: in school and out

Special Labor Force Report on the employment of school age youth in October 1972 shows little change in the number of students holding jobs, but a large increase among young people out of school

KOPP MICHELOTTI

ABOUT 1 MILLION more young people were in the labor force in October 1972 than a year earlier—either at work or looking for jobs. Only a few of these additional young workers (age 16 to 24) were in school. Almost all the increase was among those no longer in school, where the labor force grew to 14 million (of the total of 20 million) young workers. Growth in the out-of-school labor force resulted from several factors: a larger population, partly because of fewer inductions into the Armed Forces, and a higher labor force participation rate for women.[1] Much of the rise in the number of persons not in school occurred among those 18 to 21, reflecting in part a decrease in the proportion attending college.[2]

The number of students in the labor force did not change over the year—6 million, or 2 out of 5 of the 14 million young people in school. Of all youth in the labor force in October 1972, 30 percent were students, a somewhat smaller proportion than in October 1971 but much higher than a decade earlier when the proportion was under 25 percent.

Students

In October 1972, as in other years, male teenagers still in school were more likely to be in the labor force than female teenagers in school. (See table 1.) Among students age 20 to 24 (most of them in college), there was no significant difference in the rates of men and women. Labor force participation rates of women students age 20 and 21 have been increasing faster than those of men of the same ages:

	1965	*1968*	*1971*	*1972*
20–21 years old:				
Men	42.8	44.1	46.8	45.3
Women	32.5	39.1	44.5	43.6
22–24 years old:				
Men	56.2	62.1	58.3	62.5
Women	54.2	53.2	53.7	62.9

Labor force participation rates of younger teenagers (16–17) were moderately below those of older teenagers (18–19), but both of these groups had sharply lower rates than students in their twenties.

The employment situation of students age 16 to 24 changed very little over the year. Of the 6 million in the labor force, 5.2 million were employed. The student unemployment rate, 12.5 percent, was not significantly different from a year earlier. Nor were the rates of men and women students far apart: 11.9 and 13.4 percent, respectively. Teenagers of both sexes had higher unemployment rates than students in their twenties. For all teenage students, the rate was 14.8 percent, in contrast to 7.6 percent for those 20 to 24.

About 12 percent of the unemployed students had been seeking jobs for 15 weeks or more—about the same as a year ago. There was little difference by age or sex in the duration of student unemployment.

Out-of-school youth

Among out-of-school youth, the labor force participation rate of men was higher than that of women at each age level:

	Men	*Women*
16–17 years	75	47
18–19 years	90	66
20–21 years	93	66
22–24 years	96	61

For both men and women, at each age level, those no longer in school had substantially higher proportions in the labor force than did students, except women age 22 to 24.

Nearly a million more young people not in school were working in October 1972 than a year earlier, a total of 12.4 million. About 1.5 million were un-

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employed, not substantially different from October 1971, and the unemployment rate, at 10.6 percent, was also unchanged. For men from 18 to 21, however, the unemployment rate decreased, from 13.4 to 10.8 percent.

Age for age, there was little difference between the unemployment rates of students and those of out-of-school youth, except for those age 16 and 17. For the youth group as a whole, the student unemployment rate was higher, because student workers are concentrated in the younger age brackets. Over 40 percent of the students in the labor force were 16 and 17 years old, but fewer than 5 percent of those not enrolled in school.

Among young people no longer in school, long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more) decreased over the course of the year, from 20 percent to 15. There was no difference by sex in duration of unemployment but, among men, some variation by age: the proportion who had been jobless at least 15 weeks increased with age from 10 percent of those 16 to 19 years old to 23 percent of those 22 to 24.

Table 1. Employment status of men and women 16 to 24 years old, by age and school enrollment status, October 1971 and 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status, sex, and employment status	16 to 24 years		16 to 21 years						22 to 24 years	
			Total		16 to 19 years		20 to 21 years			
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL										
Men										
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,795	7,775	6,700	6,745	5,578	5,531	1,122	1,214	1,095	1,030
Civilian labor force	3,460	3,512	2,822	2,868	2,297	2,318	525	550	638	644
Labor force participation rate[1]	44.4	45.2	42.1	42.5	41.2	41.9	46.8	45.3	58.3	62.5
Employed	2,987	3,095	2,391	2,499	1,924	1,993	467	506	596	596
Unemployed	473	417	431	369	373	325	58	44	42	48
Unemployment rate[2]	13.7	11.9	15.3	12.9	16.2	14.0	11.0	8.0	6.6	7.5
Women										
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,469	6,546	6,024	6,071	5,080	5,096	944	975	445	475
Civilian labor force	2,341	2,487	2,102	2,188	1,682	1,763	420	425	239	299
Labor force participation rate[1]	36.2	38.0	34.9	36.0	33.1	34.6	44.5	43.6	53.7	62.9
Employed	2,035	2,154	1,800	1,868	1,431	1,483	369	385	235	286
Unemployed	306	333	302	320	251	280	51	40	4	13
Unemployment rate[2]	13.1	13.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.9	12.1	9.4	1.7	4.3
NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL										
Men										
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,265	8,008	3,655	4,213	1,892	2,173	1,763	2,040	3,610	3,795
Civilian labor force	6,680	7,430	3,261	3,789	1,627	1,893	1,634	1,896	3,419	3,641
Labor force participation rate[1]	91.9	92.8	89.2	89.9	86.0	87.1	92.7	92.9	94.7	95.9
Employed	5,969	6,721	2,795	3,343	1,365	1,634	1,430	1,709	3,174	3,378
Unemployed	711	709	466	446	262	259	204	187	245	263
Unemployment rate[2]	10.6	9.5	14.3	11.8	16.1	13.7	12.5	9.9	7.2	7.2
Women										
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,011	10,310	5,130	5,455	2,552	2,727	2,578	2,728	4,881	4,855
Civilian labor force	6,018	6,150	3,170	3,495	1,488	1,695	1,682	1,800	2,848	2,955
Labor force participation rate[1]	60.1	62.6	61.8	64.1	58.3	62.2	65.2	66.0	58.3	60.9
Employed	5,339	5,687	2,742	2,991	1,213	1,413	1,529	1,578	2,597	2,696
Unemployed	679	763	428	504	275	282	153	222	251	259
Unemployment rate[2]	11.3	11.8	13.5	14.4	18.5	16.6	9.1	12.3	8.8	8.8

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.
[2] Percent of civilian labor force who were unemployed.
NOTE: Figures for 1972 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures. For example, the census adjustment increased the number of students by about 260,000 and the number of out-of-school youth by 220,000.

Youth of Spanish origin

In October 1972, about 650,000 16- to 24-year-old Americans of Spanish origin[3] were enrolled in school, about 36 percent of the total. (See table 2.) This is somewhat lower than the 44-percent enrollment rate of the total white group and the 43-percent rate of Negroes.[4] Among teenagers in each group, about two-thirds were enrolled in school, but among those 20 to 24 the enrollment rates varied:

	Proportion enrolled in school
Whites, total	22
Spanish origin	13
Negroes	18

High school graduates of Spanish origin were about as likely as Negroes to be in college (26 and 30 percent, respectively), but less likely than other white high school graduates (33 percent).

About 38 percent of the students of Spanish origin were either working or looking for work in October 1972, about the same proportion as for white students but higher than the 26 percent for black students. (See table 3.) The rates of male and female students of Spanish origin were not significantly different statistically—42 and 34 percent, respectively.

Among the 1.1 million young persons of Spanish origin who were out of school, 94 percent of the men, but only half the women, were in the labor force. The labor force rate of men was comparable to that of all whites and higher than that of blacks. Among women, however, the rate was substantially lower than rates of either white or black women, in part because of the strength of the traditional role of women as homemakers.

Because of the small number of youth of Spanish origin, their unemployment rates are subject to relatively wide statistical variance. Therefore, differences between their unemployment rates and those of other groups are not always statistically significant. Unemployment rates of youth of Spanish origin tend to fall between the unemployment rates of whites and the higher rates of Negroes:

	White, total	*Spanish origin*	*Negro*
In school	11.2	19.4	27.4
Men	10.7	21.1	24.3
Women	11.8	17.1	32.3
Out of school	9.3	13.1	19.1
Men	8.9	13.6	13.8
Women	9.8	12.3	24.9

College students

Over the last 10 years, the number of young college students has nearly doubled, to 6.5 million in 1972. While the level of college enrollment continues to rise, the proportion of men under age 25 enrolled in college has declined somewhat since the late 1960's. Also, the proportion enrolled part time has increased. The comparable proportions for women have remained about the same:

	1969	*1972*
Proportion of high school graduates enrolled in college:		
Men	46	39
Women	27	27
Proportion of college students enrolled part time:		
Men	10	13
Women	14	15

During the last decade, the rise in college enrollments was outpaced by the rate of growth of the college student labor force, as increasing proportions of students sought to work. In October 1972, the labor force rate of male full-time college students under 25 was 42 percent in contrast to 31 percent in 1962; for women in college full time, the rate rose to 35 percent, from 21. Increases were especially pronounced among teenagers in college full time. A total of 2.2 million full-time college students less than 25 years old were combining school with work in 1972.

Among those age 18 and 19, labor force activity is somewhat more common among those in secondary school than among full-time college students, probably because the demands of school work are greater in college. For men in college, the labor force rate was about 42 percent, compared with 49 percent for those below college level; among women, it was 33 percent for those in college and 43 percent at lower school levels.

The unemployment rate of the men 18 and 19 years old was about the same for students in college as for those in high school (11 and 14 percent), but among women the unemployment rate was lower for college students (13 and 24 percent).

As might be expected, the labor force activity of part-time college students was much greater than that of full-time students. For example, among college men age 20 to 24, the labor force participation rate of part-time students was more than double that of full-time students—95 and 43 percent—in Octo-

Table 2. Employment status of persons of Spanish origin,[1] 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Labor force status and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school		
	16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES						
Civilian noninstitutional population	649	526	123	1,127	295	832
Labor force	247	173	74	779	199	580
Labor force participation rate	38.1	32.9	60.2	69.1	67.5	69.7
Employed	199	130	69	677	168	509
Unemployed	48	43	5	102	31	71
Unemployment rate	19.4	24.9	(2)	13.1	15.6	12.2
Not in labor force	402	353	49	348	96	252
MEN						
Civilian noninstitutional population	340	272	68	489	140	349
Labor force	142	99	43	462	127	335
Labor force participation rate	41.8	36.4	(2)	94.5	90.7	96.0
Employed	112	73	39	399	103	295
Unemployed	30	26	4	63	24	39
Unemployment rate	21.1	26.3	(2)	13.6	18.9	11.6
Not in labor force	198	173	25	27	13	14
WOMEN						
Civilian noninstitutional population	309	254	55	638	155	483
Labor force	105	74	31	317	72	245
Labor force participation rate	34.0	29.1	(2)	49.7	46.5	50.7
Employed	87	57	30	278	65	213
Unemployed	18	17	1	39	7	32
Unemployment rate	17.1	(2)	(2)	12.3	(2)	13.1
Not in labor force	204	180	24	321	83	238

[1] Persons of Spanish origin are persons who claim Mexicano, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish descent. About 96 percent of 16- to 24-year-old students and 97 percent of out-of-school youth of Spanish origin were reported as whites in October 1972 and were included in data published for whites.

[2] Rates not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 3. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, sex, race, and Spanish origin, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school		
	White	Spanish origin	Negro and other minority races	White	Spanish origin	Negro and other minority races
BOTH SEXES						
Population	12,423	649	1,898	15,792	1,127	2,526
Labor force	5,502	247	497	12,070	779	1,810
Labor force participation rate	44.3	38.1	26.2	76.4	69.1	71.7
Employed	4,888	199	361	10,943	677	1,465
Unemployed	614	48	136	1,127	102	345
Unemployment rate	11.2	19.4	27.4	9.3	13.1	19.1
MEN						
Population	6,788	340	987	6,920	489	1,088
Labor force	3,207	142	305	6,480	462	950
Labor force participation rate	47.2	41.8	30.9	93.6	94.5	87.3
Employed	2,864	112	231	5,902	399	819
Unemployed	343	30	74	578	63	131
Unemployment rate	10.7	21.1	24.3	8.9	13.6	13.8
WOMEN						
Population	5,635	309	911	8,872	638	1,438
Labor force	2,295	105	192	5,590	317	860
Labor force participation rate	40.7	34.0	21.1	63.0	49.7	59.8
Employed	2,024	87	130	5,041	278	646
Unemployed	271	18	62	549	39	214
Unemployment rate	11.8	17.1	32.3	9.8	12.3	24.9

ber 1972. Most men going to college part time are full-time workers who attend school a few hours a week, and their labor force participation rates are about the same as those of men not enrolled in school. Their unemployment rate was substantially lower than those of full-time students or men not enrolled in school. It may be that part-time students are better established in the labor force than full-time students who work and less subject to layoff.

Among women 20 to 24 years old also, part-time college students had high labor force participation rates. Their 82-percent rate was more than double the 39-percent rate of full-time students and even exceeded the 63-percent rate of women out of school. One factor is the smaller proportion who were married: only 40 percent of women in college part time, compared with 63 percent of women out of school.

Women 20 to 24 years old in college full time had about the same unemployment rate as women out of school (8.8 and 10.1 percent). The unemployment rate of women in college part time, at 3.8 percent, was appreciably lower.

Part-time college men age 16 to 24 employed in nonagricultural industries worked an average of about 38 hours during the survey week, women an average of about 34 hours. Among full-time college students, the corresponding figures were about 20 and 16 hours. About 29 percent of the male part-time students and 8 percent of the women worked more than 40 hours in a week, but less than 5 percent of full-time students worked such long hours.

School reentrants

About 10 percent of the 16- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college in October 1972 had not been in school the previous October—384,000 men and 295,000 women. About half of them were freshmen. Apparently many had worked, traveled, or entered military service between graduating from high school and entering college. In this group, three-fifths of the men and half the women were enrolled full time. About a third of the men and women were married, and smaller proportions of the married students were enrolled full time.

About two-thirds of both male and female reentrants were working or looking for work in October, a labor force rate considerably higher than that for all college students age 16 to 24. This is related to the larger proportions of returnees who were married and who were enrolled part time. The reentrants' unemployment rates (about 10 percent for both men and women) were no different from those of all college students. □

——FOOTNOTES——

[1] This article is based on supplementary questions in the October 1972 Current Population Survey, conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The data relate to persons 16 to 24 years old in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending October 14, 1972. All members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions are excluded.

Because the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census. Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where the numbers are small. Small estimates, or differences between estimates, should be interpreted with caution.

The most recent report in this series was published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1972, pp. 25–30, and was reprinted with additional tabular data and an explanatory note as Special Labor Force Report 147. Reprints of this article will be available upon request to the Bureau or to any of its regional offices.

Data presented here are not strictly comparable with data for previous years due to the change from 1950 to 1970 census data as the base for adjusting sample estimates from the Current Population Survey.

[2] See Anne M. Young, "The high school class of 1972," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1973, pp. 26–32.

[3] Persons who identified themselves as Mexican-Americans, Chicano, Mexican (Mexicano), Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish descent.

[4] Data for persons other than white are used to represent data for Negroes, since the latter constitute about 89 percent of all persons other than white in the United States.

Appendix

This report contains, in addition to the article from the September 1973 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following material:

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Explanatory note

THE ESTIMATES in this report are based on supplementary questions in the October 1972 Current Population Survey conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods and reliability of the data are described briefly in the following sections.[1]

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population Coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 47,000 households located in 461 areas in 923 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The estimates for this report include persons 16 to 34 years of age in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending October 14, 1972. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions.

School Enrollment. The school enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in day or night school in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include elementary schools, junior or senior high schools, and colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in special schools not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges, are not included in the enrollment figures. Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study and training courses given directly on the job, are not reported as enrolled in school.

Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment in College. A person is classified as enrolled in college full time if he was taking 12 hours of classes or more during an average school week, and part time if he was taking fewer hours.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. Race refers to the division of the population into two groups--"white" and "Negro and other races." Other races include American Indians, Japanese, and Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Spanish Origin. Persons of Spanish origin identified themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican (Mexicano), Puerto Rican, Cuban, or of other Spanish descent.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who, during the survey week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the preceding 4 weeks, and were available for work or would have been available during the survey week except for temporary illness. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Duration of Unemployment. Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of 2 weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work.

Reasons Unemployed Persons Looked for Work. Unemployed persons are classified in the following six groups based on the reasons they are jobless: (1) "On layoff" if they expect to be called back to work; (2) "Lost job" if the job loss is permanent (these two groups are considered involuntarily unemployed; (3) "Quit job" if they ended their employment voluntarily; (4) "Left school" if they graduated, quit, or were expelled from school; (5) "Wanted temporary work" if they were looking for short-duration work, either full time or part time; (6) "Other" includes persons who are looking for work for financial reasons, discharge from the Armed Forces, or for other reasons not included in any of the above groups.

Civilian Labor Force. The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilian persons classified as employed or unemployed according to the above definitions.

Not in the Civilian Labor Force . All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as not in labor force. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours a week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. Data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two jobs or more are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours in the survey week. The unemployed are grouped according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more. The occupation and industry categories in this report are the major groups used in the 1970 Census of Population.

Hours of Work . The statistics on hours of work relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons with more than one job, these figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week.

Full-Time and Part-Time Workers . Full-time workers are persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually work full time. Part-time workers are persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually work only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full or part time. However, in a discussion of work experience during a previous year, part-time workers are those who worked less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Sums of Distribution . Sums of individual items--whether absolute numbers or percentages--may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of civilian noninstitutional population by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability . Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting.

These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Tables 1 and 2 show approximations of the standard errors in this survey. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order or magnitude of the standard error rather than a precise standard error for any specific item.

The following examples illustrate their use. About 3, 512, 000 16-to-24 year-old men enrolled in school were in the labor force in October 1972. Table 1 shows the standard error on this estimate to be approximately 74, 500. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between the sample estimate and a complete census count would be less than 74, 500. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than 149, 000.

These 3, 512, 000 men represented 45.2 percent of all 16-to-24 year-old men enrolled in school. Table 2 shows the standard error of 45.2 percent with a base of 7, 775, 000 to be about .8 percent. Consequently, the chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census count would have disclosed the figure to be between 44.4 and 46.0 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 43.6 and 46.8 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage that is based on sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerators of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

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[1] For a more complete description of the methodology, see Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey, (BLS Report No. 313).

Table 1. Standard errors of estimated number of persons

Total or white population

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age, sex group (thousands)								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
10	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
30	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
50	7.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
100	0	11.6	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
300		0	16	22	24	24	25	25	25
500			0	24	30	31	32	32	32
1,000				0	37	42	44	45	45
2,000					30	52	60	63	64
3,000					0	52	69	76	77
5,000						0	75	95	98
10,000							0	116	134
20,000								95	164
30,000								0	164
40,000									134

Negro and other races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age, sex group (thousands)						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
10	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
30	7.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
50	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7
100	0	12.9	14.9	16	16	16	17
300		0	18	24	27	28	28
500			0	26	33	35	36
1,000				0	41	47	50
2,000					34	58	66
3,000					0	58	76
4,000						48	82
5,000						0	83

Table 2. Standard errors of estimated percentages

Total or white population

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	75	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
1 or 99	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 or 98	2.3	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
5 or 95	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
10 or 90	5.0	2.7	1.9	1.4	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2
15 or 85	5.9	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
20 or 80	6.6	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	.8	.6	.4	.3
25 or 75	7.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.3
35 or 65	7.9	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3
50	8.3	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7	.5	.3

Negro and other races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	75	150	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
1 or 99	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2 or 98	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
5 or 95	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.2	.7	.5	.4
10 or 90	5.8	4.1	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	.7	.5
15 or 85	6.9	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	.8	.6
20 or 80	7.7	5.5	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	.9	.7
25 or 75	8.4	5.9	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7
35 or 65	9.2	6.5	5.0	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	.8
50	9.6	6.8	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	.8

Supplementary tables

Table A. Employment status: Civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 34 years old, by fall school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Enrolled in school						Not enrolled in school					
	Population	Labor force			Unemployed		Population	Labor force			Unemployed	
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Number	Percent of labor force		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Number	Percent of labor force
BOTH SEXES												
Total, 16 to 34 years	16,142	7,370	45.7	6,584	786	10.7	43,331	31,749	73.3	29,516	2,233	7.0
16 to 24 years	14,321	5,999	41.9	5,249	750	12.5	18,318	13,880	75.8	12,408	1,472	10.6
16 to 19 years	10,647	4,081	38.4	3,476	605	14.8	4,900	3,588	73.2	3,047	541	15.1
16 and 17 years	7,171	2,646	36.9	2,224	422	15.9	894	533	59.6	404	129	24.2
18 and 19 years	3,456	1,435	41.5	1,252	183	12.8	4,006	3,055	76.3	2,643	412	13.5
20 to 24 years	3,694	1,918	51.9	1,773	145	7.6	13,418	10,292	76.7	9,361	931	9.0
20 and 21 years	2,189	975	44.5	891	84	8.6	4,768	3,696	77.5	3,287	409	11.1
22 to 24 years	1,505	943	62.7	882	61	6.5	8,650	6,596	76.3	6,074	522	7.9
25 to 34 years	1,821	1,371	75.3	1,335	36	2.6	25,013	17,869	71.4	17,108	761	4.3
25 to 29 years	1,260	950	75.4	920	30	3.2	13,443	9,669	71.9	9,220	449	4.6
30 to 34 years	561	421	75.0	415	6	1.4	11,570	8,200	70.9	7,888	312	3.8
14 and 15 years	8,099	1,377	17.0	1,223	154	11.2	196	41	20.9	38	3	(1/)
MEN												
Total, 16 to 34 years	8,969	4,473	49.9	4,033	440	9.8	19,756	18,858	95.5	17,814	1,044	5.5
16 to 24 years	7,775	3,512	45.2	3,095	417	11.9	8,008	7,430	92.8	6,721	709	9.5
16 to 19 years	5,531	2,318	41.9	1,993	325	14.0	2,173	1,893	87.1	1,634	259	13.7
16 and 17 years	3,675	1,475	40.1	1,246	229	15.5	399	301	75.4	231	70	23.3
18 and 19 years	1,856	843	45.4	747	96	11.4	1,774	1,592	89.7	1,403	189	11.9
20 to 24 years	2,244	1,194	53.2	1,102	92	7.7	5,835	5,537	94.9	5,087	450	8.1
20 and 21 years	1,214	550	45.3	506	44	8.0	2,040	1,896	92.9	1,709	187	9.9
22 to 24 years	1,030	644	62.5	596	48	7.5	3,795	3,641	95.9	3,378	263	7.2
25 to 34 years	1,194	961	80.5	938	23	2.4	11,748	11,428	97.3	11,093	335	2.9
25 to 29 years	856	675	78.9	653	22	3.3	6,239	6,074	97.4	5,861	213	3.5
30 to 34 years	338	286	84.6	285	1	.3	5,509	5,354	97.2	5,232	122	2.3
14 and 15 years	4,121	753	18.3	657	96	12.7	96	25	26.0	23	2	(1/)
WOMEN												
Total, 16 to 34 years	7,173	2,897	40.4	2,551	346	11.9	23,575	12,891	54.7	11,702	1,189	9.2
16 to 24 years	6,546	2,487	38.0	2,154	333	13.4	10,310	6,450	62.6	5,687	763	11.8
16 to 19 years	5,096	1,763	34.6	1,483	280	15.9	2,727	1,695	62.2	1,413	282	16.6
16 and 17 years	3,496	1,171	33.5	978	193	16.5	495	232	46.9	173	59	25.4
18 and 19 years	1,600	592	37.0	505	87	14.7	2,232	1,463	65.5	1,240	223	15.2
20 to 24 years	1,450	724	49.9	671	53	7.3	7,583	4,755	62.7	4,274	481	10.1
20 and 21 years	975	425	43.6	385	40	9.4	2,728	1,800	66.0	1,578	222	12.3
22 to 24 years	475	299	62.9	286	13	4.3	4,855	2,955	60.9	2,696	259	8.8
25 to 34 years	627	410	65.4	397	13	3.2	13,265	6,441	48.6	6,015	426	6.6
25 to 29 years	404	275	68.1	267	8	2.9	7,204	3,595	49.9	3,359	236	6.6
30 to 34 years	223	135	60.5	130	5	3.7	6,061	2,846	47.0	2,656	190	6.7
14 and 15 years	3,978	624	15.7	566	58	9.3	100	16	16.0	15	1	(1/)

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B. Employment status by type of school: Civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 34 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, and by type of industry employment and full-time or part-time status, October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

School enrollment status, type of school, age, and sex	Population	Labor force										
		Total		Employed							Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Total	Percent distribution by type of industry: Agriculture	Percent distribution by type of industry: Nonagriculture	Percent distribution of nonagricultural employment by full-time or part-time status: Total	Full time 1/	Part time 1/	Number	Percent of labor force
MEN												
Enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years old	8,969	4,473	49.9	4,033	100.0	5.4	94.5	100.0	38.7	61.3	440	9.8
Elementary or high school	4,122	1,742	42.3	1,486	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	13.8	86.2	256	14.7
16 and 17 years	3,536	1,425	40.3	1,206	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	6.7	93.3	219	15.4
18 and 19 years	482	243	49.4	209	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	26.3	73.7	34	14.0
College, full time 2/	3,707	1,633	44.1	1,471	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	24.2	75.8	162	9.9
16 to 19 years	1,419	581	40.9	512	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	11.2	88.8	69	11.9
20 to 24 years	1,782	770	43.2	695	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	22.8	77.2	75	9.7
20 and 21 years	1,058	421	39.8	387	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	18.5	81.5	34	8.1
22 to 24 years	724	349	48.2	308	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	28.1	71.9	41	11.7
25 to 34 years	506	282	55.7	264	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	51.9	48.1	18	6.4
College, part time	1,140	1,098	96.3	1,076	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	89.1	10.9	22	2.0
16 to 19 years	84	69	82.1	66	(3/)	-	-	(3/)	-	-	3	(3/)
20 to 24 years	385	364	94.5	350	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	84.1	15.9	14	3.8
20 and 21 years	113	100	88.5	93	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	76.3	23.7	7	7.0
22 to 24 years	272	264	97.1	257	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	86.9	13.1	7	2.7
25 to 34 years	671	665	99.1	660	100.0	0.6	99.4	100.0	94.7	5.3	5	.8
Not enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years old	19,756	18,858	95.5	17,814	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	95.2	4.8	1,044	5.5
16 and 17 years	399	301	75.4	231	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	66.2	33.8	70	23.3
18 and 19 years	1,774	1,592	89.7	1,403	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	88.5	11.5	189	11.9
20 to 24 years	5,835	5,537	94.9	5,087	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	93.8	6.2	450	8.1
25 to 34 years	11,748	11,428	97.3	11,093	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	97.2	2.8	335	2.9
WOMEN												
Enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years old	7,173	2,897	40.4	2,551	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	25.9	74.1	346	11.9
Elementary or high school	3,717	1,286	34.6	1,064	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	7.6	92.4	222	17.3
16 and 17 years	3,346	1,124	33.6	938	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	5.4	94.6	186	16.5
18 and 19 years	287	123	42.9	94	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	7.9	92.1	29	23.6
College, full time 2/	2,597	937	36.1	837	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	7.4	92.6	100	10.7
16 to 19 years	1,369	444	32.4	385	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	2.9	97.1	59	13.3
20 to 24 years	1,062	419	39.4	382	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	8.0	92.0	37	8.8
20 and 21 years	830	321	38.6	290	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	31	9.7
22 to 24 years	232	98	42.2	92	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	16.3	83.7	6	6.1
25 to 34 years	166	74	44.6	70	(3/)	-	-	(3/)	-	-	4	(3/)
College, part time	859	674	78.6	650	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	78.5	21.5	24	3.6
16 to 19 years	94	72	76.6	66	(3/)	-	-	(3/)	-	-	6	(3/)
20 to 24 years	350	287	82.0	276	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	81.9	18.1	11	3.8
20 and 21 years	117	90	76.9	85	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	70.6	29.4	5	5.6
22 to 24 years	233	197	84.5	191	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	86.9	13.1	6	3.0
25 to 34 years	415	313	75.9	308	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	80.6	19.4	7	2.2
Not enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years old	23,275	12,891	54.7	11,702	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	79.2	20.8	1,189	9.2
16 and 17 years	495	232	46.9	173	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	57.3	42.7	59	25.4
18 and 19 years	2,232	1,463	65.5	1,240	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	79.2	20.8	223	15.2
20 to 24 years	7,583	4,755	62.7	4,274	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	85.6	14.4	481	10.1
25 to 34 years	13,265	6,441	48.6	6,015	100.0	1.3	98.5	100.0	75.3	24.7	426	6.6

1/ Full-time workers are persons who during the survey week worked 35 hours or more and those who usually work full time but worked 1 to 34 hours. Part-time workers are persons who usually work 1 to 34 hours and worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full or part time.

2/ Students attending 12 hours or more of college classes during the average school week were classified as full-time students.

3/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table C. Labor force status by race: Civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and race	Enrolled in school						Not enrolled in school					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
WHITE												
BOTH SEXES												
Total, 16 to 24 years old	12,421	5,302	44.1	4,888	614	11.2	15,792	12,070	76.4	10,943	1,127	9.3
16 to 21 years	11,094	4,660	42.0	4,102	558	12.0	8,263	6,302	76.3	5,609	693	11.0
16 and 17 years	6,135	2,456	40.0	2,110	346	14.1	768	470	61.2	366	104	22.1
18 and 19 years	2,991	1,313	43.9	1,170	143	10.9	3,432	2,665	77.7	2,367	298	11.2
20 and 21 years	1,968	891	45.3	822	69	7.7	4,063	3,167	77.9	2,876	291	9.2
22 to 24 years	1,329	842	63.4	786	56	6.6	7,529	5,768	76.6	5,334	434	7.5
MEN												
Total, 16 to 24 years old	6,788	3,207	47.2	2,864	343	10.7	6,920	6,480	93.6	5,902	578	8.9
16 to 21 years	5,870	2,635	44.9	2,336	299	11.3	3,602	3,274	90.9	2,922	352	10.8
16 and 17 years	3,163	1,377	43.5	1,187	190	13.8	335	255	76.1	200	55	21.6
18 and 19 years	1,616	761	47.1	689	72	9.5	1,521	1,386	91.1	1,242	144	10.4
20 and 21 years	1,091	497	45.6	460	37	7.4	1,746	1,633	93.5	1,480	153	9.4
22 to 24 years	918	572	62.3	528	44	7.7	3,318	3,206	96.6	2,980	226	7.0
WOMEN												
Total, 16 to 24 years old	5,633	2,295	40.7	2,024	271	11.8	8,872	5,590	63.0	5,041	549	9.8
16 to 21 years	5,224	2,025	38.8	1,766	259	12.8	4,661	3,028	65.0	2,687	341	11.3
16 and 17 years	2,972	1,079	36.3	923	156	14.5	433	215	49.7	166	49	22.8
18 and 19 years	1,375	552	40.1	481	71	12.9	1,911	1,279	66.9	1,125	154	12.0
20 and 21 years	877	394	44.9	362	32	8.1	2,317	1,534	66.2	1,396	138	9.0
22 to 24 years	411	270	65.7	258	12	4.4	4,211	2,562	60.8	2,354	208	8.1
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES												
BOTH SEXES												
Total, 16 to 24 years old	1,898	497	26.2	361	136	27.4	2,526	1,810	71.7	1,465	345	19.1
16 to 21 years	1,722	396	23.0	265	131	33.1	1,405	982	69.9	725	257	26.2
16 and 17 years	1,036	190	18.3	114	76	40.0	126	63	50.0	38	25	(1/)
18 and 19 years	465	122	26.2	82	40	32.8	574	390	67.9	276	114	29.2
20 and 21 years	221	84	38.0	69	15	17.9	705	529	75.0	411	118	22.3
22 to 24 years	176	101	57.4	96	5	5.0	1,121	828	73.9	740	88	10.6
MEN												
Total, 16 to 24 years old	987	305	30.9	231	74	24.3	1,088	950	87.3	819	131	13.8
16 to 21 years	875	233	26.6	163	70	30.0	611	515	84.3	421	94	18.3
16 and 17 years	512	98	19.1	59	39	39.8	64	46	(1/)	31	15	(1/)
18 and 19 years	240	82	34.2	58	24	29.3	253	206	81.4	161	45	21.8
20 and 21 years	123	53	43.1	46	7	(1/)	294	263	89.5	229	34	12.9
22 to 24 years	112	72	64.3	68	4	(1/)	477	435	91.2	398	37	8.5
WOMEN												
Total, 16 to 24 years old	911	192	21.1	130	62	32.3	1,438	860	59.8	646	214	24.9
16 to 21 years	847	163	19.2	102	61	37.4	794	467	58.8	304	163	34.9
16 and 17 years	524	92	17.6	55	37	40.2	62	17	(1/)	7	10	(1/)
18 and 19 years	225	40	17.8	24	16	(1/)	321	184	57.3	115	69	37.5
20 and 21 years	98	31	31.6	23	8	(1/)	411	266	64.7	182	84	31.6
22 to 24 years	64	29	(1/)	28	1	(1/)	644	393	61.0	342	51	13.0

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table P. Hours of work in nonagricultural industries: Persons 16 to 24 years old at work during survey week, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Hours of work and sex	Enrolled in school				Not enrolled in school			
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES								
Total: Number (thousands)	4,889	1,998	1,184	1,707	11,652	364	2,468	8,820
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	82.5	95.4	87.1	64.1	24.2	48.1	26.4	22.6
1 to 14 hours	33.3	42.8	34.9	21.2	3.0	9.6	3.3	2.6
15 to 21 hours	29.5	33.8	31.1	23.3	4.3	12.1	5.3	3.7
22 to 34 hours	19.7	18.9	21.1	19.6	16.8	26.4	17.7	16.2
35 to 39 hours	3.1	2.1	3.1	4.5	7.9	4.9	8.2	7.9
40 hours	9.4	1.8	6.4	20.4	43.0	39.7	43.1	43.5
41 hours and over	4.9	.8	3.4	11.0	24.9	17.3	22.3	26.0
Average hours	20.8	16.3	19.6	26.9	38.8	32.8	38.2	39.3
MEN								
Total: Number (thousands)	2,810	1,066	694	1,048	6,213	201	1,277	4,735
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	79.1	95.1	83.0	60.3	17.5	43.8	21.5	15.2
1 to 14 hours	29.4	39.3	30.3	18.6	2.0	11.4	2.8	1.4
15 to 21 hours	29.0	33.4	30.5	23.6	2.9	10.4	3.9	2.3
22 to 34 hours	20.7	22.4	22.2	18.1	12.5	21.9	14.8	11.5
35 to 39 hours	3.4	2.2	4.3	4.0	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.7
40 hours	10.4	1.8	7.9	20.9	41.9	30.3	41.2	42.6
41 hours and over	7.0	.9	4.8	14.8	34.9	20.9	31.8	36.4
Average hours	22.3	17.0	21.1	28.4	41.3	33.2	40.5	41.9
WOMEN								
Total: Number (thousands)	2,079	930	490	659	5,439	163	1,191	4,085
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	87.0	95.8	92.9	70.3	31.8	53.4	31.6	31.0
1 to 14 hours	38.7	46.8	41.4	25.3	4.1	7.4	3.9	4.1
15 to 21 hours	30.1	34.2	31.8	22.9	5.9	14.1	6.8	5.4
22 to 34 hours	18.2	14.8	19.6	22.0	21.8	31.9	20.9	21.6
35 to 39 hours	2.8	1.9	1.4	5.2	10.5	4.9	14.2	10.5
40 hours	8.0	1.7	4.3	19.7	44.2	28.8	45.2	44.6
41 hours and over	2.1	.5	1.4	4.9	13.5	12.9	12.1	13.9
Average hours	18.8	15.5	17.5	24.5	36.0	32.2	35.7	36.3

Table E. Major occupation group: Employed persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled in school					Not enrolled in school			
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	14 and 15 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	5,249	2,224	1,252	1,773	1,223	12,408	404	2,643	9,361
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.6	1.6	5.0	22.7	0.8	9.5	1.7	1.9	12.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.5	.4	.8	3.4	.2	3.8	1.2	1.9	4.4
Sales workers	10.2	10.7	10.4	9.3	17.9	5.3	2.0	5.8	5.3
Clerical and kindred workers	20.7	13.6	26.6	25.5	4.0	24.6	14.6	25.5	24.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.3	2.6	4.6	6.2	1.0	11.9	7.9	9.9	12.6
Operatives and kindred workers	10.4	10.2	15.0	7.3	2.8	21.1	21.1	25.6	19.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	11.6	16.2	11.4	6.2	12.8	8.5	18.4	11.5	7.2
Private household workers	4.0	8.0	2.4	.2	35.5	1.1	5.2	1.2	.8
Service workers, except private household	23.6	29.9	21.0	17.6	13.2	11.5	20.1	13.3	10.6
Farmers and farm managers	.1	.2	.1	-	.2	.3	-	.2	.3
Farm laborers and foremen	4.0	6.6	2.7	1.6	11.5	2.4	7.7	3.3	1.9
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	3,095	1,246	747	1,102	657	6,721	231	1,403	5,087
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.3	1.7	5.4	20.6	0.3	7.4	1.3	1.6	9.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	2.1	.6	1.3	4.3	.3	5.6	.4	2.9	6.6
Sales workers	8.0	7.1	6.8	9.8	29.8	4.8	1.7	3.8	5.2
Clerical and kindred workers	10.5	5.2	13.1	14.8	2.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6.9	4.1	7.5	9.5	1.8	21.2	13.9	18.0	22.4
Operatives and kindred workers	15.6	15.9	22.5	10.5	4.1	28.5	26.0	34.8	26.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	18.6	27.6	17.6	9.3	22.8	14.9	30.7	20.7	12.5
Private household workers	.1	.2	.1	-	3.4	(1/)	.4	-	-
Service workers, except private household	23.1	27.7	21.8	18.6	16.5	6.7	11.7	6.7	6.5
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.3	.1	-	.5	.8	-	.4	.9
Farm laborers and foremen	5.6	9.5	3.6	2.5	17.7	3.6	9.5	5.1	2.9
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	2,154	978	505	671	566	5,687	173	1,240	4,274
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.9	1.5	4.6	26.1	1.2	12.0	2.3	2.2	15.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	.7	.2	-	2.1	.2	1.7	2.3	.8	1.9
Sales workers	13.3	15.3	15.7	8.5	4.2	5.8	2.3	8.0	5.4
Clerical and kindred workers	35.3	24.3	46.4	43.1	5.6	45.9	28.5	47.3	46.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.6	.7	.2	.6	-	.8	-	.7	.9
Operatives and kindred workers	2.9	3.0	4.0	2.1	1.2	12.4	14.5	15.2	11.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	.9
Private household workers	9.6	17.8	5.8	.6	72.5	2.3	11.6	2.6	1.8
Service workers, except private household	24.4	32.6	19.8	15.9	9.3	17.1	31.4	20.7	15.4
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	.1
Farm laborers and foremen	1.6	2.8	1.4	-	4.4	1.0	5.2	1.2	.7

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table F. Major occupation group: Employed persons 16 to 21 years old, by school enrollment status, sex, and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES						
Total: Number (thousands)	4,367	4,102	265	6,334	5,609	725
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	36.9	36.9	36.7	37.3	38.7	26.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.1	2.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	.9	.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	.4
Sales workers	10.8	11.0	6.8	5.3	5.7	2.1
Clerical and kindred workers	20.5	20.4	22.7	25.8	26.3	22.1
Blue-collar workers	27.8	27.8	28.0	44.8	44.3	48.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.9	4.1	.8	10.7	11.1	6.9
Operatives and kindred workers	10.9	11.0	9.1	23.6	22.9	29.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	13.0	12.7	18.2	10.5	10.2	12.6
Service workers	30.7	30.7	29.9	14.2	13.4	20.8
Private household workers	4.8	5.0	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Service workers, except private household	25.9	25.8	27.7	12.7	11.9	18.9
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	4.6	4.6	5.3	3.7	3.7	3.9
MEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	2,499	2,336	161	3,343	2,922	421
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	23.5	23.4	25.3	16.1	16.8	11.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.8	3.0	1.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	.7
Sales workers	7.9	8.1	4.3	3.9	4.2	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	9.8	9.5	13.6	6.1	6.0	6.7
Blue-collar workers	44.5	44.6	42.0	70.7	71.3	56.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6.3	6.6	1.2	19.5	20.6	11.9
Operatives and kindred workers	16.7	16.9	13.0	32.6	32.4	33.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	21.5	21.1	27.8	18.7	18.3	21.4
Service workers	25.3	25.2	26.5	7.6	6.5	15.5
Private household workers	.2	.2	-	(1/)	(1/)	-
Service workers, except private household	25.1	25.0	26.5	7.6	6.4	15.5
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	6.7	6.8	2.2	5.6	5.4	6.7
WOMEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	1,868	1,766	102	2,991	2,687	304
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	54.7	54.7	54.9	61.0	62.5	48.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	2.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	.4	.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	-
Sales workers	14.6	14.8	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.6
Clerical and kindred workers	34.8	34.7	37.3	47.8	48.3	43.3
Blue-collar workers	5.3	5.5	5.9	15.8	14.9	23.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	.6	.7	-	.8	.9	-
Operatives and kindred workers	3.2	3.2	2.9	13.6	12.6	23.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	.3
Service workers	37.9	38.1	35.3	21.6	20.9	28.2
Private household workers	11.0	11.3	5.9	3.1	3.0	4.6
Service workers, except private household	26.9	26.7	29.4	18.5	17.9	23.6
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.6	1.8	-

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table G. Major industry group and class of worker: Employed persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Major industry group, class of workers, and sex	Enrolled in school					Not enrolled in school			
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	14 and 15 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	5,249	2,224	1,252	1,773	1,223	12,408	404	2,643	9,361
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4.9	8.1	3.5	1.9	13.1	3.3	8.9	4.2	2.8
Wage and salary workers	2.7	3.8	2.2	1.7	5.8	2.3	6.4	3.0	1.9
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.2	4.4	1.3	.2	7.3	1.0	2.5	1.2	.9
Nonagricultural industries	95.1	91.9	96.5	98.1	86.9	96.7	91.1	95.8	97.2
Wage and salary workers	93.1	89.8	94.3	96.3	77.8	94.4	87.1	93.9	94.9
Mining	.1	-	.1	.2	-	.7	.2	.6	.7
Construction	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	.6	9.2	9.9	8.4	7.7
Manufacturing	7.9	5.1	8.5	11.0	11.0	26.0	21.5	28.5	25.5
Durable goods	3.9	2.0	4.4	5.9	.7	15.1	9.9	15.6	15.1
Nondurable goods	4.0	3.1	4.1	5.1	10.3	11.0	11.6	12.9	10.4
Transportation and public utilities	2.5	.9	2.0	5.0	.1	5.8	1.5	4.2	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	39.7	49.6	42.8	24.9	15.5	21.7	27.7	27.4	19.8
Service and finance	38.1	31.3	36.3	47.8	50.2	29.5	25.2	22.4	31.6
Private household	5.5	10.7	3.2	.5	42.0	1.2	5.7	1.6	.9
Educational services	14.7	4.9	15.4	26.6	1.7	5.1	2.0	1.7	6.3
Other services and finance	17.8	15.7	17.7	20.7	6.5	23.1	17.6	19.2	24.5
Public administration	2.4	.8	2.1	4.7	.5	2.9	1.0	2.4	3.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	9.0	3.3	4.0	1.9	2.3
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	3,095	1,246	747	1,102	657	6,721	231	1,403	5,087
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.9	12.0	4.6	2.8	20.6	5.0	11.7	6.5	4.3
Wage and salary workers	4.0	6.0	2.7	2.5	9.9	3.6	9.1	5.0	3.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	3.0	6.0	1.9	.3	10.7	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.3
Nonagricultural industries	93.1	88.0	95.4	97.2	79.4	95.0	88.3	93.5	95.7
Wage and salary workers	90.6	85.4	92.6	95.2	65.3	92.9	86.6	91.3	93.6
Mining	.1	-	.1	.3	-	1.1	.4	1.1	1.2
Construction	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.1	.8	14.1	17.3	15.3	13.6
Manufacturing	10.7	6.7	10.7	15.1	19.2	31.8	22.1	33.4	31.9
Durable goods	5.2	3.3	5.6	8.3	1.4	20.7	10.8	21.0	21.0
Nondurable goods	5.4	4.4	5.1	6.8	17.9	11.2	11.3	12.3	10.8
Transportation and public utilities	3.3	1.4	2.8	5.8	.2	6.6	2.2	4.6	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	40.6	49.9	45.8	26.5	20.0	21.4	27.7	25.4	20.0
Service and finance	29.9	23.6	27.3	38.7	24.6	15.5	16.9	10.0	17.0
Private household	2.5	5.1	1.2	.3	15.4	.2	1.3	.6	(1/)
Educational services	11.1	3.4	10.9	19.9	1.4	2.3	1.7	.7	2.8
Other services and finance	16.3	15.0	15.3	18.5	7.8	13.0	13.9	8.6	14.1
Public administration	2.2	.3	1.6	4.8	.6	2.3	-	1.6	2.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.0	14.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	2,154	978	505	671	566	5,687	173	1,240	4,274
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.0	3.2	2.0	0.4	4.4	1.3	5.2	1.6	1.0
Wage and salary workers	.9	.9	1.6	.4	1.1	.7	2.9	.8	.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.1	2.3	.4	-	3.4	.5	2.3	.8	.4
Nonagricultural industries	98.0	96.8	98.0	99.6	95.6	98.7	94.8	98.4	99.0
Wage and salary workers	96.7	95.5	96.8	98.2	92.4	96.3	87.9	96.9	96.5
Mining	(1/)	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	-	.1
Construction	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.6	-	.6	.7
Manufacturing	4.0	3.1	5.1	4.5	1.4	19.1	20.8	23.0	17.9
Durable goods	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.1	-	8.4	8.7	9.4	8.1
Nondurable goods	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	10.7	12.1	13.6	9.8
Transportation and public utilities	1.4	.3	.8	3.6	-	4.8	.6	3.9	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	38.3	49.3	38.4	22.3	10.3	22.1	27.7	29.7	19.7
Service and finance	49.8	41.1	49.5	62.7	80.0	46.0	36.4	36.5	49.1
Private household	9.8	17.8	6.1	.9	72.9	2.4	11.6	2.6	2.0
Educational services	20.0	6.8	22.2	37.6	2.1	8.5	2.3	2.7	10.4
Other services and finance	20.0	16.5	21.2	24.2	5.0	35.1	22.5	31.2	36.8
Public administration	2.6	1.3	2.8	4.5	.4	3.6	2.3	3.2	3.7
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.2	2.4	6.9	1.5	2.5

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table H. Major industry group and class of worker: Employed persons 16 to 21 years old, by school enrollment status, sex, and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Major industry group, class of workers, and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES						
Total: Number (thousands)	4,367	4,102	265	6,134	5,409	725
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	5.6	5.6	6.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nonagricultural industries	94.4	94.4	93.9	95.6	95.6	95.7
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	97.9	97.9	98.8	98.0	97.9	98.4
Mining	(1/)	(1/)	-	.6	.7	.1
Construction	2.5	2.6	.8	8.6	8.9	6.5
Manufacturing	7.0	6.8	9.1	27.1	28.9	12.0
Durable goods	3.2	3.2	2.8	15.3	15.4	10.6
Nondurable goods	3.8	3.6	6.3	12.0	11.5	15.4
Transportation and public utilities	2.1	2.1	1.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	46.8	47.5	36.0	26.3	27.3	18.2
Service industries	37.8	37.2	47.4	27.6	27.0	42.7
Private household	6.9	7.1	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.4
Educational services	12.9	12.7	16.2	2.7	2.1	5.5
Other services and finance	18.0	17.4	26.7	23.1	22.9	24.8
Public administration	1.7	1.5	4.0	2.4	2.2	4.2
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.6
MEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	2,499	2,336	163	3,343	2,922	421
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.5	6.4	7.4
Nonagricultural industries	91.9	91.9	92.6	93.5	93.6	92.6
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	97.1	97.2	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9
Mining	(1/)	(1/)	-	1.1	1.2	.3
Construction	4.1	4.3	1.3	16.2	16.8	11.3
Manufacturing	9.1	9.2	10.6	33.9	34.0	40.0
Durable goods	4.0	4.1	2.6	21.7	21.2	26.9
Nondurable goods	5.3	5.1	7.9	12.2	11.8	13.1
Transportation and public utilities	2.8	2.9	2.0	5.2	5.4	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	49.1	50.0	40.4	26.1	27.3	17.7
Service industries	30.2	29.4	41.7	13.7	12.5	22.3
Public administration	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
WOMEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	1,868	1,766	102	2,991	2,687	304
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.4	2.3	4.0	1.9	2.2	-
Nonagricultural industries	97.6	97.7	96.0	98.1	97.8	100.0
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	98.8	98.7	100.0	98.0	97.9	99.0
Manufacturing	4.1	3.9	7.3	20.7	20.6	21.7
Durable goods	2.1	2.1	3.1	9.0	9.1	5.9
Nondurable goods	1.9	1.8	4.2	11.7	11.2	15.8
Transportation and public utilities	1.1	1.2	-	4.8	4.5	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	43.7	44.5	29.2	26.4	27.3	18.8
Service industries	47.3	46.8	56.3	42.3	42.0	46.1
Private household	11.4	11.7	6.2	3.4	3.2	5.3
Educational services	16.9	16.6	21.9	4.1	3.5	8.6
Other services and finance	18.9	18.4	28.1	34.9	35.3	32.2
Public administration	2.1	1.8	7.3	3.1	2.7	6.6
All other industries 2/	.5	.6	-	.6	.7	-
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.2	1.3	-	2.0	2.1	1.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.
2/ Includes mining and construction.

Table 1. Major occupation group of unemployed persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school					
					16 to 21 years				
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	Total	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	750	422	328	1,472	950	129	412	409	522
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	17.0	9.5	26.7	28.7	22.5	5.4	19.1	31.4	39.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.4	.9	4.3	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	3.4	7.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	.7	.2	1.2	1.5	.7	-	.7	1.0	2.9
Sales workers	3.6	1.9	5.8	4.7	4.3	-	5.1	4.9	5.3
Clerical and kindred workers	10.3	6.4	15.3	18.4	15.1	3.9	11.8	22.1	24.2
Blue-collar workers	24.9	17.5	34.4	35.5	34.0	36.4	32.8	34.3	38.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.3	3.3	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.2	4.1	7.4	6.9
Operatives and kindred workers	9.8	4.7	16.3	19.2	18.6	22.5	17.9	18.1	20.2
Laborers	10.8	9.5	12.6	10.2	9.6	7.8	10.9	8.8	11.3
Service workers	15.4	15.5	17.8	15.0	15.6	17.8	15.5	15.0	14.1
Private household	.5	.9	-	.3	.8	.8	1.0	.2	.2
Service workers, except private household	14.8	12.6	17.8	14.6	14.9	17.1	14.5	14.7	13.9
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	1.2	1.9	.3	2.0	2.0	4.7	2.2	1.0	1.9
No previous work experience	41.6	57.6	20.9	18.8	25.0	35.7	30.4	18.4	5.7
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	417	229	188	709	446	70	189	187	263
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	11.5	7.0	21.4	16.6	11.4	-	10.5	15.9	25.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.6	1.7	3.7	3.9	2.4	-	1.6	4.2	
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.2	.4	2.1	2.1	1.3	-	1.1	2.1	3.4
Sales workers	3.1	1.7	4.8	3.5	1.8	-	2.6	1.6	6.3
Clerical and kindred workers	6.5	3.1	10.7	7.0	5.8	-	5.3	7.9	11.1
Blue-collar workers	39.9	29.7	52.4	36.0	35.0	-	32.6	37.7	37.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7.7	6.1	9.6	11.8	10.7	-	6.8	14.3	13.7
Operatives and kindred workers	12.7	6.1	20.9	24.4	25.8	-	25.3	24.9	22.1
Laborers	19.5	17.5	21.9	19.8	18.5	-	20.5	18.5	22.1
Service workers	12.7	11.4	14.4	10.0	11.6	-	12.6	10.1	7.2
Private household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	12.7	11.4	14.4	10.0	11.6	-	12.6	10.1	7.2
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	1.7	2.6	.5	2.7	2.7	-	2.1	1.6	2.7
No previous work experience	32.2	49.3	11.2	14.7	19.4	-	22.1	14.8	6.8
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	333	193	140	763	504	59	223	222	259
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	21.4	12.4	33.8	40.0	32.5	-	26.3	44.7	54.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.1	-	5.0	4.2	2.2	-	1.3	2.7	8.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	-	-	-	.9	.2	-	.4	-	2.3
Sales workers	4.2	2.1	7.2	5.9	6.6	-	7.1	7.8	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers	15.1	10.4	21.6	29.0	23.5	-	17.4	34.2	39.5
Blue-collar workers	6.0	3.1	10.1	16.4	15.1	-	16.1	14.2	18.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	-	-	-	.9	1.4	-	1.8	1.4	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6.0	3.1	10.1	14.3	12.2	-	11.6	12.3	18.4
Laborers	-	-	-	1.2	1.6	-	2.7	.5	.4
Service workers	18.7	16.1	22.3	19.8	19.1	-	17.9	19.2	21.1
Private household	1.2	2.1	-	.9	1.2	-	1.8	.5	.4
Service workers, except private household	17.5	14.0	22.3	18.9	17.9	-	16.1	18.7	20.7
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	.6	1.0	-	1.3	1.4	-	2.2	.5	1.1
No previous work experience	53.3	67.4	33.8	22.5	31.9	-	37.5	21.5	4.6

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more.

Table J. Major occupation group of unemployed persons 16 to 21 years old, by school enrollment status, race, and sex, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school		
	Total, 16 to 21 years	White	Negro and other races	Total, 16 to 21 years	White	Negro and other races
BOTH SEXES						
Total: Number (thousands)	689	558	131	950	693	257
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	14.7	13.8	18.5	22.5	21.7	24.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	.1	-	.8	.7	1.0	-
Sales workers	3.6	4.1	1.5	4.3	4.7	3.1
Clerical and kindred workers	9.2	8.3	13.1	15.1	13.7	19.1
Blue-collar workers	23.4	23.5	23.1	34.0	39.1	19.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.3	3.6	2.3	5.8	7.6	.8
Operatives and kindred workers	9.2	9.9	6.2	18.6	20.3	14.1
Laborers	10.9	10.1	14.6	9.6	11.2	5.1
Service workers	13.3	13.5	23.1	13.6	13.4	21.5
Private household	.6	.7	-	.6	.6	.8
Service workers, except private household	14.7	12.7	23.1	14.9	12.8	20.7
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	1.3	1.4	.8	2.0	1.7	2.7
No previous work experience	45.3	47.8	34.6	26.0	24.0	31.2
MEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	369	299	70	446	352	94
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100 0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	10.	9.0	-	11.4	11.8	9.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.1	2.0	-	2.4	2.5	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	.3	-	-	1.3	1.7	-
Sales workers	3.0	3.0	-	1.8	2.0	1.1
Clerical and kindred workers	4.6	4.0	-	5.8	5.6	6.5
Blue-collar workers	38.3	38.5	-	55.0	49.1	39.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6.2	6.7	-	10.7	2.9	2.2
Operatives and kindred workers	11.7	13.0	-	25.8	26.6	22.8
Laborers	20.4	18.7	-	18.5	19.6	14.1
Service workers	13.3	10.4	-	11.6	9.2	20.7
Private household	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	13.3	10.4	-	11.6	9.2	20.7
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	1.9	2.3	-	2.7	2.2	4.3
No previous work experience	36.4	39.8	-	19.4	17.6	26.1
WOMEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	320	259	61	504	341	163
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	20.1	19.4	-	32.5	32.2	32.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.3	.8	-	2.2	2.1	2.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	-	-	-	.2	.3	-
Sales workers	4.4	5.4	-	6.6	7.7	4.3
Clerical and kindred workers	14.4	13.2	-	23.5	22.2	26.2
Blue-collar workers	6.3	6.2	-	15.1	18.0	9.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	-	-	-	1.4	2.1	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6.3	6.2	-	12.2	13.6	9.1
Laborers	-	-	-	1.6	2.4	-
Service workers	17.6	17.1	-	19.1	17.8	22.0
Private household	1.3	1.6	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Service workers, except private household	16.3	15.5	-	17.9	16.6	20.7
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	.6	.4	-	1.4	1.2	1.8
No previous work experience	55.5	57.0	-	31.9	30.8	34.1

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table K. Duration of unemployment of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, sex, and race, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Weeks unemployed and sex	Enrolled in school					Not enrolled in school							
	16 to 24 years			16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	16 to 24 years			16 to 21 years				22 to 24 years
	Total	White	Negro and other races			Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	
BOTH SEXES													
Total: Number (thousands)	750	614	136	422	328	1,472	1,127	345	950	129	412	409	522
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks	54.2	57.4	40.1	56.2	51.7	52.1	55.2	41.8	53.8	63.3	52.2	52.4	49.0
5 to 10 weeks	29.8	29.4	31.4	27.0	33.3	26.0	23.8	32.9	25.7	25.8	27.1	24.3	26.5
11 to 14 weeks	3.7	2.9	7.3	4.3	3.1	6.7	6.5	7.5	6.9	1.6	6.0	9.6	6.3
15 weeks and over	12.3	10.3	21.2	12.6	11.9	15.3	14.4	17.9	13.6	9.3	14.7	13.7	18.3
15 to 25 weeks	8.5	7.2	14.6	10.0	6.7	9.9	9.8	10.4	9.3	6.2	12.1	7.4	11.0
26 weeks and over	3.7	3.1	6.6	2.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	7.5	4.3	3.1	2.7	6.4	7.2
MEN													
Total: Number (thousands)	417	343	74	229	188	709	578	131	446	70	189	187	263
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks	54.1	58.2	-	57.0	50.5	50.2	51.0	47.0	56.2	-	55.8	54.5	40.2
5 to 10 weeks	31.4	30.9	-	28.1	35.5	25.9	23.2	37.3	25.1	-	28.4	20.6	27.3
11 to 14 weeks	3.4	1.8	-	3.9	2.7	7.2	7.6	5.2	5.8	-	4.2	8.5	9.5
15 weeks and over	11.1	9.1	-	11.0	11.3	16.7	18.2	10.4	13.0	-	11.6	16.4	23.1
15 to 25 weeks	7.7	6.5	-	7.9	7.5	10.5	12.1	3.7	9.2	-	10.0	9.5	12.9
26 weeks and over	3.4	2.6	-	3.1	3.8	6.2	6.1	6.7	3.8	-	1.6	6.9	10.2
WOMEN													
Total: Number (thousands)	333	271	62	193	140	763	549	214	504	59	223	222	259
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1/)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks	54.3	56.2	-	55.2	53.2	53.8	59.7	38.5	51.7	-	49.1	50.7	57.9
5 to 10 weeks	27.8	27.6	-	25.8	30.5	26.0	24.5	30.0	26.2	-	25.9	27.4	25.7
11 to 14 weeks	4.2	4.4	-	4.6	3.5	6.3	5.3	8.9	8.0	-	7.6	10.5	3.1
15 weeks and over	13.7	11.8	-	14.4	12.8	13.9	10.5	22.5	14.1	-	17.4	11.4	13.4
15 to 25 weeks	9.6	8.1	-	12.4	5.7	9.3	7.3	14.6	9.3	-	13.8	5.5	9.2
26 weeks and over	4.2	3.7	-	2.1	7.1	4.6	3.3	8.0	4.8	3.6	5.5	4.2	

1/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table L. Reasons unemployed youths 16 to 21 years old were looking for work, by sex, race, and school enrollment status, October 1972

(Percent distribution)

Race and sex	Enrolled in school							Not enrolled in school							
	Total		On layoff	Lost job	Quit job	Wanted temporary work	Other 1/	Total		On layoff	Lost job	Quit job	Wanted temporary work	Left school	Other 1/
	Number (thousands)	Percent						Number (thousands)	Percent						
BOTH SEXES															
Total	689	100.0	1.2	6.1	7.0	55.4	30.4	950	100.0	5.6	25.0	19.9	7.4	21.6	20.5
White	558	100.0	1.4	5.7	7.9	55.3	29.6	693	100.0	5.8	25.5	21.4	8.4	19.9	19.0
Negro and other races	131	100.0	-	7.6	3.1	55.7	33.6	257	100.0	5.1	23.4	16.0	4.7	26.2	24.6
MEN															
Total	369	100.0	1.4	8.2	8.2	52.4	29.9	446	100.0	7.6	35.0	17.9	4.3	22.4	12.8
White	299	100.0	1.7	8.0	9.0	53.8	27.4	352	100.0	7.7	35.8	18.8	3.4	20.5	13.9
Negro and other races	70	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	94	100.0	7.4	31.9	14.9	7.4	29.8	8.5
WOMEN															
Total	320	100.0	0.9	3.8	5.6	58.8	30.9	504	100.0	3.8	16.1	21.7	10.1	20.9	27.4
White	259	100.0	1.2	3.1	6.6	57.0	32.2	341	100.0	3.8	15.0	24.0	13.5	19.4	24.3
Negro and other races	61	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	163	100.0	3.7	18.5	16.7	3.1	24.1	34.0

1/ Includes, among others, financial reasons and discharge from Armed Forces.
2/ Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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